

From the Weston Argus, April 25.

## WAR IN KANSAS.

News of a very interesting character, have just reached us. The traitors of Kansas, are again under arms. Again the legal authorities are openly defied—again Gov. Shannon has found it necessary to call upon the military forces to assist in the vindication of the civil authorities.

We imagine that fields of conflagration and scenes of barbarism and blood will rise before the fantastic vision and salute the acute olfactory of a few deluded fanatics, (or rather, we should say, scoundrels and hypocrites,) on reading the above caption. The howl of fanaticism, the cant of hypocrisy, will again sweep over the country. The cry of "Sharp's Rifles," and "shrieks for freedom," will again ring through the North. But this time it is not the "Border Ruffians," whose footsteps on the virgin soil of Kansas, were so lately marked by "blood, rapine, and murder," that are called upon. No: the United States troops, "who keep step to the music of the Union," are to deal with these lords of humanity.

The facts, we are informed, are as follows:

Ex-Governor Reeder, on his arrival at Lawrence, obeying the instructions of Seward, Banks & Co., summoning all the courage of his dastardly soul, harangued the fanatics of that place, counselling resistance to the civil authorities, to disregard the laws of the Territory, and place themselves in open rebellion!

On Wednesday, S. J. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas County, was ordered to go to Lawrence and arrest S. N. Wood and several others, who some time since, were indicted for stealing post books—fled from the Territory and have just returned. On the arrival of Mr. Jones in Lawrence, Robinson, the California murderer, counselled them to resist, and these deluded individuals accordingly refused to accompany Mr. Jones.

Gov. Shannon immediately sent a messenger to Fort Leavenworth, and Sumner promptly dispatched twelve privates and one corporal. It remains to be seen whether they will place themselves in conflict with the U. S. It may be as well now, as at another time, for these shivaree gentlemen—shivaree at a distance—to learn that there is law in Kansas Territory, and that laws will be enforced. The citizens of Lawrence may yet live long enough to thank Gov. Shannon for calling upon the United States forces, in place of the militia. He gave them fair warning that if the stern yeomanry of Kansas Territory, are again called upon to leave their fields and families and march to Lawrence, to crush out treason and rebellion, it will be no child's play. As much as they dislike to shed the blood of those who claim to be American citizens, we were then now, that in the last resort, many an abolition bone will bleech in the sun and many a traitor's carcass will be suspended between heaven and earth. We believe the Gov. will do his duty.

We also learn that the investigating committee commenced its session at Leavenworth, but since removed to Lawrence.

## STILL LATER.

KANSAS, April 24. Some U. S. troops made some arrests at Lawrence, yesterday evening. While Sheriff Jones was guarding the prisoners, he was shot by some cowardly assassin, under cover of night. His physicians think him dangerously wounded. General Whitfield sent an Express to Westport, after his wife. The Committee is at Lawrence now.

## LATEST STILL.

By express late yesterday evening, we learn that five companies of U. S. troops, left Fort Leavenworth, and are now on their way to Lawrence. The high-minded and chivalrous Jones, has died of his wound. These are the legitimate results of the harangues of Reeder and Robinson. Are these demagogue spirits longer to be allowed to roam over the Territory, inciting miscreant wretches to such outrageous deeds?

We are informed that Reeder in particular urged them to this course, assuring them "that the entire North would stand by them." We cannot, we dare not believe that the North is so lost to every sense of honor and respect as to longer give such miscreancy council of favor. We confess that these fanatics have gone to an unexpected excess. It would not surprise us if Jones' death was terribly avenged. Again we repeat, that we have full faith in Governor Shannon's firmness. We await in anxiety the result.

Some Know-nothing papers in the South are striving to create the impression that the Twelfth Section of the Platform, was not discarded by a direct vote on the question. But this is not true. Here are the facts:

In the National Council, Mr. Brewster, of Massachusetts, offered the following: Whereas, the twelfth section of the National platform adopted in June last, was neither proposed by the South, nor sanctioned by the North; therefore be it, Resolved, That the said section is hereby stricken from the platform.

On a call of the yeas and nays, on this preamble and resolution rescinding the Twelfth Section, the vote stood, yeas 109, nays 57.

NEVER SAY DIE.—Captain Ericson has never completed a chariot engine to furnish motive power to a large manufacturing company in New York. He has constructed a 30 horse engine, for a party in Europe. Scientific men who have witnessed its operations, pronounce it a complete success.

HOBBLER.—A small boy had committed some offence a few days ago, in Camden, N. J., for which, he was arrested and placed in a cell in the County Poor House, where a crazy man was confined. The maniac, finding the helpless child in his power, murdered him.

Letters from Europe, give up all hope of the steamship Pacific. It is said the insurance offices there, had come to the same conclusion.

## Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."  
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.  
ATLANTA, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1856.  
The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Agent for the Southern States.  
Col. SILAS WOODSON, who is now visiting the Southern States, is duly authorized to act as agent for the SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

Look out for the X.  
A cross (thus, X), immediately before the name, signifies that the subscriber has not paid for his paper, and that it is expected he will remit the amount due us by the return mail.

GEN. ATCHISON IN KANSAS.—We had the pleasure, on Thursday last, of welcoming this champion of Southern Rights to Kansas. Never did a person receive a more cordial greeting, or hearty welcome, than did General Atchison on his arrival at this place. He was called upon by both old and young, who were anxious to express their heartfelt thanks to the man who has sacrificed his own interests to sustain their rights. He stopped but a few days with us, but promised another visit to his friends in Kansas in a short time. May health and prosperity attend him wherever he may sojourn.

Our patience has been tried to the utmost extent, by the tardy manner in which our wants are considered in the Postoffice Department in Washington. Several months ago, a large petition numerously signed, setting forth the fact that the present service between this place and Leavenworth City, was not sufficient to carry the amount of mail matter upon this route, and praying for an increased mail facility. Up to this time, nothing has been heard from the petition. We begin to suspect that pro-slavery towns do not meet with the attention in the General Postoffice Department, that is given to our less worthy free-soil neighbors.

READY FOR THE FIGHT.—Since the rumor of an outbreak at Lawrence, there have been two companies, containing about seventy men each, under arms in this city and ready to start at a moment's warning, to the seat of war. From information received, we are inclined to think that the law and order party will be again compromised and another treaty made with the lawless scamps. "It is entirely too humiliating," Governor Shannon thinks, "to require these traitors to give up their arms," but they can, with perfect impunity, resist the laws of the Territory, and shoot down the officers of the law, while in the discharge of their duties, and then are recognised as equals with the Government party and peace made with them on favorable terms.

WALKER AND NICARAGUA.—Walker, says a writer, is pursuing a very decided and energetic course in Nicaragua, having followed up the formal extension of the sovereignty of that government over the Mosquito Territory by taking possession of the small steamers of the Transit Company in Nicaragua, annulling their character, and granting the same privileges to another company. The secret of this matter is, that by the terms of its incorporation, the Transit Company engaged to pay, to Nicaragua, so much per head for each passenger carried across its territory; that a large sum is now due, which the company has failed to pay, and consequently Walker has resorted to the only remedy in his power to enforce the rights of his government. It is a bold movement, and will be very apt to accomplish the object designed.

AND MILLARD FILLMORE TOO HAS BEEN A DEMOCRAT.—The National N. Y. Democrat says of the most formidable weapons which our Democratic friends can use against Mr. Fillmore, is the evocation of reminiscences of his Anti-Masonic experience. That terrible whirlwind of bigotry, ignorance and mendacity, called the Anti-Masonic party, which swept the western part of New York and Pennsylvania thirty years since; first brought Fillmore into public life. The Anti-Masons took him out of the Democratic party and elected him to the Assembly. The Buffalo Courier produces the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic Convention, on the 15th October 1828, which nominated Mr. Fillmore and denounced Free Masonry.

TIN.—By the latest accounts from Australia, very rich deposits of tin have been discovered, and large shipments of the ore had been made to England. It is supposed by some persons that these tin discoveries will yet prove more valuable than those of Australia gold.

Gen. J. W. Whitfield will please accept our thanks for Congressional documents. We are also under obligations to Judge Douglas for a copy of his report on Kansas Affairs.

Had justice been awarded to Lawrence in December last, during the disturbances of that month, there would be no Fort there now to shield an army of traitors who are sworn to resist the laws.

PROGRESS.—There is at present in operation near Boston, a jumping locomotive which only touches the ground once a mile. It is perfectly round, the machinery in the centre, and is coated externally with India rubber. So soon as the patent has been secured, its proprietor supposes that thousands of them will be seen "bobbin' around" the world, so that to the Man in the Moon, the Earth will look like a big cheese covered with "skippers." Who denies that this is a "fast age?"

## HOSTILITIES AGAIN COMMENCED IN KANSAS!!

The Abolitionists in open Rebellion—Sheriff Jones Murdered by the Traitors!!!

Kansas is once more in commotion—the Traitors of Lawrence, have again set the laws of the Territory, at defiance, and this time have added murder to their many crimes. Sheriff Jones of Douglas County, than whom a braver man never lived, has been murdered whilst in the performance of his official duties—shot down by the thieving-paupers of the North, who are shipped to Kansas to infringe upon the rights of Southern settlers—murder them when opportunity offers—steal their property, and if possible, to raise a storm that will cease only with the Union itself.

The excitement in this city, during the past week, has been very great. Rumors of various kinds, have reached us, and although we believed a difficulty had occurred, we were not prepared to hear of such lamentable news—the death of the patriot Jones. HIS DEATH MUST BE AVENGED. HIS MURDER SHALL BE AVENGED, if at the sacrifice of every abolitionist in the Territory. If the pro-slavery party will quietly set still and see our friends, one by one, murdered by these assassins, without raising their arms to protect them, we much mistake their character. Will they again allow a Northern Governor to cheat them out of their just revenge? We answer emphatically, NO! If the Governor of this Territory and the Administration at Washington, any longer attempts to force us to assume the position of outlaws, before we can have justice done us, the sooner such a contingency arises, the better. We are now in favor of levelling Lawrence, and chastising the Traitors there congregated, should it result in total destruction of the Union. If we are to have war, let it come now! While the memory of our murdered friends, Clark and Jones, are fresh in our memories, we can coolly and determinedly enter into the contest, let it result as it may. We do not approve of the course of the Governor, in calling out the United States Troops to enforce the laws of the Territory. It looks to us as a virtual admission that the law and order party of Kansas are not strong enough within themselves, to enforce the law.

We think great injustice has been done us, by again attempting to smother down our injuries and permitting those who have committed offences and murdered our friends, to escape punishment. The Kansas militia should have been called upon to assist in enforcing the laws, and if they should not prove sufficient, we would then be willing to surrender up the Territory and acknowledge ourselves to be intruders. If we do not get ample satisfaction at the hands of the powers that be, there is a way in which matters can be straightened and our wrongs and injuries redressed.

We are not in the mood to advise a line of policy to be pursued, but will leave the matter with our friends for future action. In another column, from the Platte Argus, up to the time of going to press.

THE RESULT OF RIOTS.—The Louisville Democrat says that city is in a happy condition—that "she is out of funds, has no Fire Department, no work to do, property ready for sale, but no bidder, plenty room in vacant houses, with but few to occupy them. Multitudes of the foreign horde are gone, and know-nothings gone after them, finding no work to do here." The Democrat also remarks that there is no occasion to build any of the houses burned on "Bloody Monday," for "there are left rather more than there are tenants for just now." The Journal very bitterly denies that Louisville is in such a condition, threatens the Democrat with dire punishment for its plain talk, and dares the editor thereof, or any other Sag-Nitch to prove before a jury that any know-nothings ("American citizens") either burnt any houses, shot any body, or stole anything during the riots. It is, however, evident that the Louisville riots were a blow to the prosperity of that town from which it will never recover.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The Courier says that, if peace is agreed upon now, the parties to war will stand in something like the following order.

1—Turkey—Stripped and plundered.  
2—Russia—Unconquered, she triumphs  
3—France—Her arms secured the Allies victories.  
4—Austria—Eating the oyster awards the shells.  
5—Sardinia—Fighting for gold, she loses nothing.  
6—England—Her prestige on land and sea lost.

Wives of inebricates are by law in Wisconsin allowed to transact business in their own names, bind out their children, and dispose of their earnings as they may deem best.

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Under the head of "Funeral Expenses," an Irish paper states that the proprietor of the Roscommon Journal obtained a verdict of £25 damages against the proprietor of a rival paper, for stating that that Journal had died.

Prof. Agassiz is giving evidence before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature upon the subject of the artificial propagation of fish.

REBELLING.—The Order of the United America in New Jersey disapprove of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and manifest dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Know-Nothings.

"There is a woman at the bottom of every mischief," said Joe.

"Yes, when I used to get into mischief my mother was at the bottom of me," replied Charley.

## Another Military Company.

Our young friends from South Carolina, who have settled in this city, wishing to be in a situation when called upon, to render the best service possible to the officers of the law who might need their assistance in punishing abolitionists and other offenders, have wisely formed themselves into a Rifle Company, and elected as their Captain, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy. A finer body of men, we have never seen together, and if they do not prove efficient soldiers, we are no judge of the ability of men. Should this Company ever be called out against the traitors at Lawrence, terrible, indeed, will be the effect. As the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, were to the Mexicans, so in Kansas will the Palmetto Guards be to the Yankees—a terror to our enemies, the pride of our friends. Below, we attach the proceedings of the first meeting of the Company.

A meeting of the South Carolina emigrants, was held in Atchison, K. T., April 22d, 1856, at Palmetto Camp, No. 1. The meeting being called to order, on motion, Mr. Robert D. White was called to the chair, and Mr. Jno. C. Campbell requested to act as Secretary. The chairman stated that rumors had reached Atchison, of Gov. Reeder's arrest by the authorities of Leavenworth City; and his rescue by the citizens of Lawrence; also, that official dispatches had passed the town on their way to Gen. Richardson, and as our services had been tendered the General, to aid in the maintenance of law and order, that he considered it best for them to organize into a Rifle Corps, and advised the appointment of a committee of three, from each camp, who should be empowered to nominate the commissioned officers to command said corps.

The Chairman resuming his seat, Mr. Green offered the following Resolution: Resolved, That a committee of three, be appointed by the Chair, from each camp, to nominate the commissioned officers requisite to command the corps, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed from Camp No. 1, Messrs. Green, Jenkins, and Alexander, from Camp No. 2, Messrs. Vanderhoof, Whitney, and Starr, and from Camp No. 3, Messrs. Campbell, Palmer, and Leiby.

On motion of Mr. Courtney, the Committee was instructed to report the proceedings at 4 o'clock, the following day. There being no further business to be transacted, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock, P. M., the following day.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. R. D. White in the chair. The Report of the Committee was called for, and resulted as follows:

FOR CAPTAIN.

F. G. PALMER.  
1st. Lieutenant.—R. D. TRAVELLS.  
2d. Lieutenant.—R. D. WHITE.  
3d. Lieutenant.—J. VANDERHOFST.

The yeas and nays being taken, the nominations were confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Grierson, the Chair appointed a Committee of three, to consist of Messrs. Morrill, Grierson, and Askev, to hold an election for officers on Monday, the 29th, at the store of Messrs. Palmer & Co., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. D. WHITE, Ch'm.

J. C. CAMPBELL, Sec.

The present cost to an emigrant to California, by the inland route, is, on an average, from \$400 to \$500, and an expenditure of from three to four months' time. Were the Pacific railroad built, the cost, all told from the Missouri river, would not exceed \$150, and seven days of time. Let those who know the value of time and money estimate the worth of such a road.

Parcels of money have disappeared from two of the state street [Boston] banks lately, as we are informed by the Traveler. In one instance a package, containing \$3,600, was in the bank at night and could not be found at settlement time next day. In another bank a parcel containing \$2,649, is missing in the same manner.

A successful piece of roguery was perpetrated upon a family in Boston a few days ago. A man appeared at the house, saying that he was cleaner of carpets, and was desirous of a job. Several valuable carpets were entrusted to him to shake, but neither man nor carpets have since been seen.

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## For the Squatter Sovereign.

Kansas no Humbug.

Through ignorance, or the want of honesty, Kansas has been reported, by different ones, to be of no account. It is rather held up in the light of a great humbug, rather than a Territory capable of contributing to the wants of civilized life, in the way of fertile lands, pleasant groves, endless quarries of stone, great rivers, springs and brooks, with which it is filled. If public opinion still continues to stamp it as a humbug, I must in honesty stamp it as a very valuable one. The country along the Missouri river was the first settled, by reason of its being easier of access than portions of the Territory more inland. The settlements next followed the great thoroughfares leading through the country to the westward—such as the Leavenworth and Laramie road, the military road leading from Leavenworth to Riley, and the emigrant roads leading to California and Oregon from the flourishing towns of St. Joseph and Independence, to which may be added the traders' route to Santa Fe. As most of the desirable locations on the roads mentioned have been selected, attention is called to the fact that other roads must and will be made, leading through parts as yet a wild, which will offer as great inducements for settlement as the portions already settled upon. Prominent among these embryo roads, is one that will commence at Atchison, and run nearly in a western direction to the town of Randolph, situated upon the great western bend of Big Blue river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and at the junction with the Blue, of a clear rippling stream, flowing from the west, called Fancy creek. The valley formed by Big Blue and its tributaries, will stand number one, when compared with any other country in the world. Leave the rich bottom lands of the Blue at Randolph, and travel east a few miles, and you find yourself upon the west fork of Rock creek—a stream running northwest and emptying into the Red Vermillion near its mouth. A little further on, and you strike the East fork, shortly after crossing the Independence and Oregon emigrant road. The country between the forks of the creek, and bordering upon the same, is mostly rolling prairie. The bottom land is from a mile to a mile and a half wide on each fork; the timber is scarce with the exception of along the streams, which are studded with groves of sufficient size to supply a large settlement for years to come, if properly managed. Leaving Rock creek, and pursuing an eastern course, you come in sight of the Red Vermillion, upon nearing which, the traveler becomes perfectly enraptured with the scene. In gazing upon its gentle slopes and pleasant valleys, you witness nature in its purity; the ruthless hand of man has not as yet infringed upon its loveliness. Pursuing your course, you will soon gain an elevated position at the forks of the main stream. Standing upon this rising ground, you are at once filled with admiration of the congregated beauty of the landscape. "Turn your eyes in which way you will," enchanting prospects fill them. Meandering rivulets, with green slopes, winding their way to the parent stream, are seen in all directions; groups of forest trees visible on every hand, add to the already ravishing view. The bottom lands are dry, wide and productive, and offer inducements for settlement and profitable cultivation equal to any portion of the country, either in or out of the Territory. There is but little waste land, as the uplands have the appearance of fertility, and are level enough for tillage. A town called America has lately been laid out at this point, although no settlers as yet are to be found within its neighborhood. Pursuing the same course east, it brings you upon Soldier creek, a stream of no pretensions, yet the timber growing upon its banks renders it a point of attraction, especially in a prairie country. From Soldier, you cross a bridge, six or seven miles in width, which brings you to a western branch of the Grasshopper, running from the northwest to the southeast; cross the same, and journey on, and you will come to the headwaters of another branch of Grasshopper, running nearly to the east. There is good timber upon this branch, and the portion laying west of the Kickapoo reserve is being fast settled upon. Following this branch down nearly to its mouth, then make a small cut off, and it brings you to a crossing of the main Grasshopper, at a settlement of Kickapoo Indians; two miles further, and you cross the eastern branch of the same stream: the route from thence to Atchison, is on a divide to the left of the head-waters of Stranger.

The country described in the foregoing is mostly upon the Delaware outlet, and subject to pre-emption and settlement—Atchison being situated so much farther west than any other of the Missouri river towns, it is destined to be the commercial emporium of all that part of the Territory west of the Kickapoo reserve, and north of Kansas river. When the resources of that part of the country are developed, which will be in a short time, you may look out for Atchison to be a young giant.

More anon.

J. S. H.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Another claimant for the honor of fixing this ignis fatuus has sprung up in the person of Mr. E. P. Willis of New Haven who has on exhibition a machine which he claims to be an exemplification of the principle of ceaseless locomotion.

## News from all Quarters.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

There are two thousand slaves in Kansas.

It requires capital to start a newspaper; it will starve itself.

It is much joy when you get married, but more JAWY after a year or two.

A Democratic paper is about to be started in Richmond, Ray county, Mo.

Hon. John M. Clayton refuses to support the nomination of Fillmore.

Green peas are selling in the New York market at \$4 a bushel.

Of the voyage of a vessel from Hamburg to New York, seven marriages took place.

On the person of a female robber in Albany, five hundred dollars worth of silk was found.

Worrel and Pruff will be tried in Warren county, Mo., for the murder of Gordon, in May next.

The Detroit Free Press thinks that the two thirds rule will undoubtedly be adopted by the Cincinnati convention.

Hurrah for old Kaintuck! Scott county has equipped fifty young men for Kansas. All of them Kentucky sharpshooters.

It is stated that five hundred slaves have been carried through St. Louis for Kansas, since the opening of navigation.

Walker is said to have 1,202 men under him in Nicaragua, and 1,000 filibusters are said to be on their way to join him.

There is said to be a clothing establishment in Paris which employs sixty-six sewing machines, and 1,000 women and girls sewing.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law prohibiting gambling on steamboats, under heavy penalties.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Tribune says that five hundred good mechanics will be wanted in that city the coming season.

John D. Murrell, of Lynchburg, died in New Orleans a few days ago. His wealth is estimated at fully two millions.

Woman's "Empire State" is matrimony. Here she is always in the majority—always victorious, and sometimes stormy.

In the New York Court of Appeals on the 20th instant, five of the eight judges decided the Maine liquor law unconstitutional.

John B. Spencer of Milwaukee has been sentenced to the Wisconsin penitentiary for life, for the murder of John Singer.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that the naturalized voters of that city compare with the native as 11 to 6.

Thirty-six millions of dollars have been yielded by the Australian gold mines during the last year.

There is due the United States Treasury from its defaulting officers the enormous sum of \$132,521,704 67.

The export of oil, bone and candles, the product of our whale fishery, for the last fiscal year, was three million dollars.

Four likely negroes belonging to Sam'l S. Simmons, of N. C., left for parts unknown last week.

The steamer Arctic has been cruising for the Pacific thirty-two days. Some anxiety for her safety is felt.

An English writer classifies old maids and bachelors as "solitary nature men and women who have nothing happening to them."

Boston has six thousand more females than males, while Chicago has about fifteen thousand more males than females.

Barnum is keeping boarders in Eighth street, New York, and has no other means of livelihood.

The Grand Jury of Washington, D. C., has adjourned, it is said, without finding a bill against Mr. Rust for assaulting Mr. Greeley.

Joseph Echols, of Georgia, has recently received a patent for an improvement in stone drilling machines.

It is said that Barnum, notwithstanding his failure, has secured \$125,000 in such a manner that none of his creditors can touch it.

Punch says, that the prospect of peace has occasioned Mr. Gladstone to shorten his name by half. He now calls himself simply Glad.

About \$300 of Kansas scrip was taken at its PAR VALUE, on the 13th instant, at Mobile, Ill., in exchange for goods at their wholesale price.

The health of Portsmouth is at this time very good, and the hope is strongly entertained that there will be no cases of yellow fever there during the coming summer.

A magnificent new hotel is to be built on the same block with the Girard Hotel, Philadelphia, and is to be under the auspices of the present proprietor of the Girard.

A man named William Hornbeck, living in Lewis county, Va., for the alleged ill treatment of his family, was lynched in the neighborhood, one night last week.

Lieut. Strain, late of the Darien Exploring Expedition, is said to be suffering from serious indisposition. His friends are moving for a Congressional appropriation in his behalf.

The "Republican" Executive committee in Washington is bending all its energies to effect a fusion among all the anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

The famous Virginia "mad stone," said to possess the virtue of extracting nephroblis from the human system, has been purchased for five hundred dollars.

The peach trees were in bloom in New Orleans on the 5th of February, and the farmers of Southern Texas had begun to plant corn two weeks before.

Fillmore and Donelson have no more chance of election than a two thousand year old mummy would have of winning a footrace against a mouse.

We learn that a gentleman from Henry county, Va., while in the city of Richmond, a short time since, was robbed by a pickpocket of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Russia has agreed to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and the dismantling of her fortresses therein.

Assassinations are of almost daily occurrence in New Orleans. The latest victim is watchman Algeo, a native of New York, who was shot through the head by some unknown villain.

The attorney-general of Massachusetts pronounces the liquor law of Massachusetts an extensive failure, fruitful only in expense to the State, and in the increase of criminal business.

A Frenchman has recently laid claim to five million dollars worth of property in the centre of San Francisco. His claim has been confirmed, which occasions an immense excitement among the citizens.

As the present year is one in which universal custom allows ladies the privilege of making the first advances in matrimonial speculations, we submit the following formula which prevailed among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, two hundred years ago:

"The maiden goeth to the house of the father of the young man whom she loveth when she thinketh the family be all together, and saith on entering: 'God bless you. She payeth her compliments to him who hath made so great an impression upon her heart, and telleth him she thinketh he will know how to govern and love his wife. 'Thy noble qualities,' she continueth have led me to pray thee very humble, to accept me for thy wife.' She then asketh the father and mother to consent to their marriage. If she receive a refusal or an excuse, as that he is too young or not yet ready to marry, she answereth that she will not depart until he hath espoused her. Thus she persevereth and persisteth in remaining until she hath obtained a favorable answer to her demands."

"After several weeks the father and mother are not only constrained to give their consent, but also to look upon him more favorably. At the same time, the young man, seeing the maiden so determined in her affection for him, beginneth to regard her as one who is destined to be the mistress of his desires. Finally he prayeth his father and mother to permit him to espouse her. Thus she accomplisheth her purpose, and the entire family, thro' fear of incurring the wrath of God, by expelling her from their house, are constrained to give their consent to the Union."

HIGH AND DRY.—The popular steamer Albatross, Capt. C. D. Robinson, arrived yesterday from New Orleans. During the trip up, the Albatross had occasion to stop at the mouth of Green river to put out two hogheads of sugar. She reached that point at night, no light to be seen—and the river was at high flood—the town at the mouth being entirely inundated.

"Hallo!" cried the captain, "who keeps this town?"

"Hallo yourself, and be d—d to you!" sang out a voice from the midst of darkness.

"Where's your wharfbort? Show a light—we've got freight for you," cried the captain.

"The wharfbort's drifted off—there aint no lights about—and you can't land no freight," was the categorical reply.

"Show a light," shouted the captain, "and let us see how to get in."

"Show a light yourself, and let me see how to get out."

"Where are you?" cried the captain.

"Up a tree!" answered a voice.

The boat sent out her yawl, and sure enough found a man with a bundle under his arm, perched upon a tree, the rising waters stealing slowly upon his resting place.

"THANK YOU."—What music is there in these words when uttered by a pretty woman. They touch a man's heart-strings, as the fingers of some fairy musician touch the string upon his harp. "Thank you!" she says, and you are happy! Perhaps the favor extended has been only slight—a no inconvenience—no trouble to you—a mere exhibition of politeness on your part. You look up; a radiant smile beams upon you—a bright twinkle of the eye, and the lips open like the unfolding of a rose, and the words "Thank you," drop from their pearly recesses. Those words are more sweet to you than honey, more precious than all the wealth of India.

Reader—should you ever see a lady in need of your courtesy, extend it to her—be kind and good to her as you would to a sister—and if you look for your reward, you will find it in her "Thank you."